



Summary

Main Features

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (QUARTER)

July 2010
October 2010
January 2011

Release Date

2 July 2010
8 October 2010
7 January 2011

DATA CONTAINED IN THIS ISSUE

The statistics shown are the latest available at 18 March 2009. Data sources for the tables in this publication are listed in Appendix 1.

ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

The spreadsheets and data cubes referenced in this publication are available free of charge on the ABS website at <https://www.abs.gov.au> [Access to all ABS products & statistics - By Catalogue Number - 6. Labour Statistics and Prices].

INQUIRIES

For information about other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Labour Market Statistics Section on Canberra (02) 6252 7206, email labour.statistics@abs.gov.au.

Labour statistics news

LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

LABOUR THEME PAGE

The ABS Labour Theme Page, available on the ABS web site, provides a guide to the range of ABS statistics on the labour market, as well as links to the latest data released. To find the Theme Page, go to <https://www.abs.gov.au> [Themes - People - Labour].

SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS ON LABOUR TOPICS

The Monthly Population Survey comprises the Labour Force Survey and a range of supplementary surveys, which provide detailed information on a range of topics. Results from supplementary surveys on labour-related topics recently released comprise: **Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, Sep 2009** (cat. no. 6220.0); and **Underemployed Workers, Australia, Sep 2009** (cat. no. 6265.0).

RE-INSTatement OF THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE

On 13 May 2009, following the Federal budget announcement of an additional \$15m in funding for the ABS, the Australian Statistician announced the full re-instatement of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) sample.

The LFS re-instatement occurred progressively over four reference months, from September to December 2009. The December 2009 estimates, released on 14 January 2010, were the first under the fully re-instated sample. The reversal of the 24% reduction in sample size (the reduction was in place from July 2008 to August 2009) is expected to decrease standard errors by approximately 15%.

For further information on the sample re-instatement, refer to the information paper **Labour Force Survey Sample Design, Nov 2007 (third edition)** (cat. no. 6269.0), released on 1 October 2009. This paper discusses the expected sample size, the re-instated sampling fractions, and the impact of the sample re-instatement on labour force estimates and products and on associated surveys.

RE-STATEMENT OF THE JOB VACANCY SURVEY

As outlined in **Information Paper: Reinstatement of Job Vacancies Survey** ([cat. no. 6354.0.55.001](#)), the ABS reinstated the Job Vacancy Survey for the November 2009 period. Due to additional work in re-establishing the survey, data for November 2009 were not released in February, but were instead released with data for the February 2010 reference period (on 1 April 2010). It is expected that future issues of **Job Vacancies, Australia** ([cat. no. 6354.0](#)) will follow the previously established release timing.

FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT SURVEY CURF

The Forms of Employment Survey (FOES) provides data about the nature of employment arrangements in the Australian workforce. In particular, the November 2008 FOES was redeveloped to better capture information on independent contractors and other business operators. Information was also collected of people who found their current job through a labour hire firm/employment agency. The FOES provides information on a range of employment characteristics and arrangements, including fixed-term contracts, casual work, job flexibility and security, independent contracting, and the use of labour hire firms.

In January 2010, the Basic and Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) for FOES was released using data from the November 2008 survey. Information on the microdata within this CURF can be found in **Labour Force Survey and Forms of Employment Survey, Australia: Basic and Expanded CURF, Technical Manual** ([cat. no. 6202.0.30.008](#)). General information on CURFs, including how to obtain access to a CURF, can be found on the [CURF Microdata Entry page](#).

AGGREGATE MONTHLY HOURS WORKED

On 6 August 2009, the ABS introduced a new measure of hours worked, namely aggregate monthly hours worked, which is the total number of hours worked in Australia in a calendar month. This new measure was introduced in an article '[Aggregate Monthly Hours Worked](#)' in the July 2009 issue of **Labour Force, Australia** ([cat. no. 6202.0](#)).

The time series initially released commenced in July 1985, however the series has now been extended back to July 1978. In addition, aggregate monthly hours worked for full-time and part-time employed people has been developed. The extended time series, and full-time/part-time data by sex, were released in the February 2010 issue of **Labour Force, Australia** ([cat. no. 6202.0](#)). From the March 2010 issue, a quarterly measure of aggregate monthly hours worked by four industry sectors will also be available. These sectors are market (agriculture and rest of market) and non-market (education and rest of non-market). Investigations into producing data for states and territories, and age groups, are continuing. Refer to the article '[Expansion of aggregate monthly hours worked](#)' in the January 2010 issue of **Labour Force, Australia** ([cat. no. 6202.0](#)).

For further information on the estimates, including the methodology used to calculate them, refer to **Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey, 2009** ([cat. no. 6290.0.55.001](#)), released on 8 September 2009.

RELEASE OF LABOUR STATISTICS NEWS

Labour Statistics News ([cat. no. 6106.0](#)) was released on 25 February 2010. Labour Statistics News is released twice-yearly (in February and August) and provides users with insight into the ABS labour market statistics program, and informs on recent and upcoming statistical developments. Each issue features updates on current projects, recent highlights, articles and analysis on labour market issues, information on contacts in the ABS labour market statistics area and other related information. To subscribe to the newsletter please email "subscribe" to labour.statistics@abs.gov.au, or you may access the newsletter directly at <https://www.abs.gov.au>.

REVISION TO POPULATION BENCHMARKS

In March 2009, the ABS released the September 2008 issue of **Australian Demographic Statistics** ([cat. no. 3101.0](#)), which included a description of revisions to Net Overseas Migration (NOM) estimates. The revisions of NOM estimates would normally have contributed to population benchmarks underpinning estimates in the April 2009 issue of **Labour Force, Australia** ([cat. no. 6202.0](#)).

However, due to the size of the revisions, updating the population benchmarks using the existing methodology would have introduced a large amount of statistical noise into the timeseries. The ABS has therefore decided to redevelop its methodology to improve the consistency of the timeseries.

The ABS will revise Labour Force Survey population benchmarks in mid 2010. These will use population estimates published in the September 2009 issue of **Australian Demographic Statistics** ([cat. no. 3101.0](#)), released in March 2010. The revisions will affect estimates such as the number of persons employed and unemployed, but will have negligible effect on estimates of change or rates, such as the unemployment rate.

ABS EMAIL NOTIFICATION SERVICE

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RECENT AND UPCOMING STATISTICAL RELEASES

Release date/title of publication	Reference period	Catalogue number
March 2010		
Australian Economic Indicators	(a)April 2010	1350.0
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product	(a)December 2009	5206.0
Australian Social Trends	(a)March 2010	4102.0
Business Indicators, Australia	December 2009	5676.0
Education and Work, Australia	May 2009	6227.0
Industrial Disputes, Australia	December quarter 2009	6321.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia	February 2010	6202.0
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery	February 2010	6291.0.55.001
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly	February 2010	6291.0.55.003
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia	September 2009	6220.0

April 2010						
Australian Economic Indicators		(a)May 2010		1350.0		
Australian Labour Market Statistics		(a)April 2010		6105.0		
Education and Training, State and Territory Tables, Australia		2009		6278.0.55.005		
Forms of Employment, Australia		November 2009		6310.0		
Job Vacancies, Australia		February 2010		6354.0		
Labour Force, Australia		March 2010		6202.0		
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery		March 2010		6291.0.55.001		
May 2010						
Australian Economic Indicators		(a)June 2010		1350.0		
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia		February 2010		6302.0		
Business Indicators, Australia		March 2010		5676.0		
Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia		August 2009		6310.0		
Labour Force, Australia		April 2010		6202.0		
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery		April 2010		6291.0.55.001		
Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, Australia		2009		6287.0		
Labour Price Index, Australia		March 2010		6345.0		
Labour Statistics in Brief, Australia		2009		6104.0		
Microdata: Education and Training, Basic CURF, Australia		2009		6278.0.55.002		
Microdata: Education and Training, Expanded CURF, Australia		2009		6278.0.55.004		
Technical Manual: Education and Training, CURF, Australia		2009		6278.0.55.001		
Working Time Arrangements, Australia		November 2009		6342.0		
June 2010						
Australian Economic Indicators		(a)July 2010		1350.0		
Australian Social Trends		(a)June 2010		4102.0		
Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product		March 2010		5206.0		
Industrial Disputes, Australia		March quarter 2010		6321.0.55.001		
Labour Force, Australia		May 2010		6202.0		
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery		May 2010		6291.0.55.001		
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly		May 2010		6291.0.55.003		
July 2010						
Australian Economic Indicators		(a)August 2010		1350.0		
Australian Labour Market Statistics		(a)July 2010		6105.0		
Job Vacancies, Australia		May 2010		6354.0		
Labour Force, Australia		June 2010		6202.0		
Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery		June 2010		6291.0.55.001		

(a) Refers to the issue of publication, not the reference period.

Labour Market Summary

LABOUR MARKET SUMMARY

KEY MEASURES

Measure		Series type	Period	Current figure	% change from	
					Previous quarter(a)	Previous year(b)
Employed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Feb 10	10 971.6	0.8	1.7
Full-time	'000	Trend	Feb 10	7 659.0	0.5	-0.1
Part-time	'000	Trend	Feb 10	3 312.5	1.5	6.0
Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment	%	Trend	Feb 10	30.2	(c)0.2	(c)1.2
Employment to population ratio						
Persons	%	Trend	Feb 10	61.8	(c)0.2	(c)-0.2
Males	%	Trend	Feb 10	68.4	(c)0.3	(c)0.0
Females	%	Trend	Feb 10	55.3	(c)0.0	(c)-0.4
Unemployed						
Persons	'000	Trend	Feb 10	614.7	-4.3	3.2
Looking for full-time work	'000	Trend	Feb 10	446.0	-6.0	4.6
Looking for part-time work	'000	Trend	Feb 10	168.7	0.3	-0.3
Unemployment rate						
Persons	%	Trend	Feb 10	5.3	(c)-0.3	(c)0.1
Long-term unemployment						
Persons	'000	Trend	Feb 10	109.4	3.3	41.1
As a proportion of total unemployment	%	Trend	Feb 10	17.8	(c)1.3	(c)4.8
Long-term unemployment rate	%	Trend	Feb 10	1.0	(c)0.0	(c)0.3
Quarterly labour underutilisation rates						
Unemployment rate(d)	%	Trend	Feb 10	5.4	(c)-0.2	(c)0.2
Underemployment rate	%	Trend	Feb 10	7.7	(c)-0.1	(c)0.5
Labour force underutilisation rate	%	Trend	Feb 10	13.0	(c)-0.3	(c)0.6
Children living without an employed parent(e)	%	Original	Jun 09	15.1	(c)na	(c)2.6
Labour force participation rate						
Persons aged 15-64 years	%	Trend	Feb 10	76.2	(c)0.0	(c)-0.3
Total	%	Trend	Feb 10	65.2	(c)0.0	(c)-0.2
Aggregate monthly hours						
Persons	mill. hours	Trend	Feb 10	1 539.6	0.6	0.9
Actual hours worked						
Average weekly hours - Persons	hours	Original	Feb 10	26.9	-15.9	-4.7
Average weekly hours - Full-time	hours	Original	Feb 10	32.4	-17.0	-3.9
Average weekly hours - Part-time	hours	Original	Feb 10	13.7	-12.9	-1.0
Part-time workers						
Proportion who preferred to work more hours	%	Original	Feb 10	27.3	(c)0.2	(c)0.2
Wage price index						
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses	index no.	Trend	Sep qtr 2009	102.6	0.6	3.0
Average weekly earnings						
Full-time adult ordinary time earnings	\$	Trend	Nov 09	1 223.30	1.4	5.6
All employees total earnings	\$	Trend	Nov 09	953.70	1.6	4.9
Industrial disputes						
Working days lost	'000	Original	Dec qtr 2009	44.7	53.6	43.7
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	number	Original	Dec qtr 2009	4.7	51.6	42.4

na not available

(a) Same period previous quarter (monthly data is presented for the middle month of each quarter).

(b) Same period previous year.

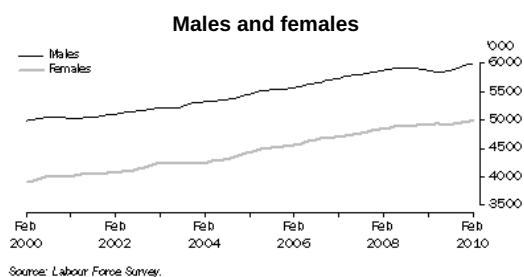
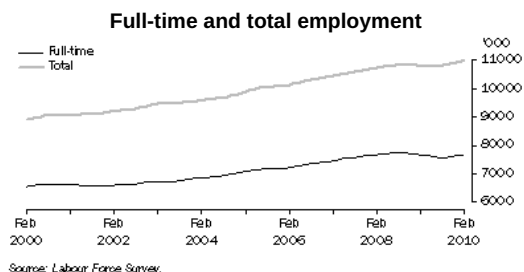
(c) Change is in percentage points.

(d) The quarterly unemployment rate is compiled using data collected in the quarter months and may differ slightly from the official monthly unemployment rate.

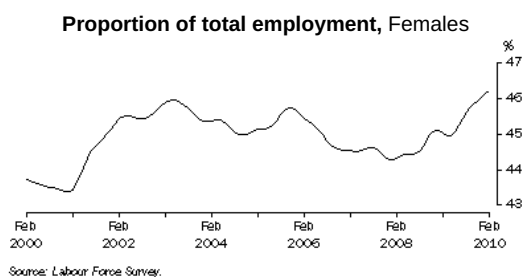
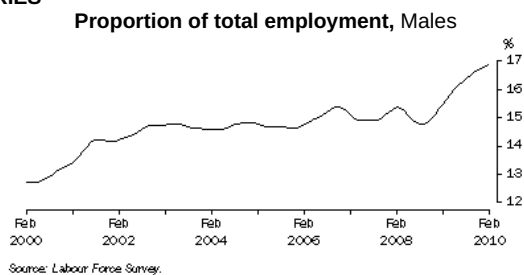
(e) As a proportion of all children aged under 15 years. See the Explanatory Notes for information on family data.

(f) The Job Vacancies Survey was not conducted in 2008-09. The May issue of Job Vacancies, Australia (cat. no. 6354.0), released in June 2008, was the final issue for 2007-08. The survey was reinstated in 2009-10.

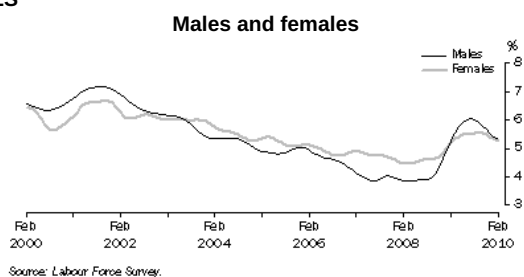
EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES



PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

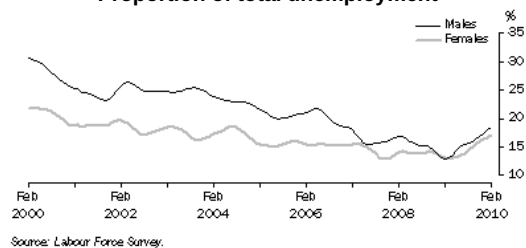


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT: TREND SERIES

Proportion of total unemployment



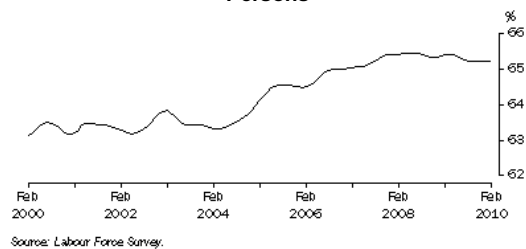
UNDERUTILISED LABOUR: TREND SERIES

Labour force underutilisation rates

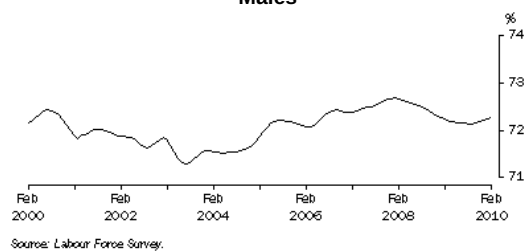


PARTICIPATION RATE: TREND SERIES

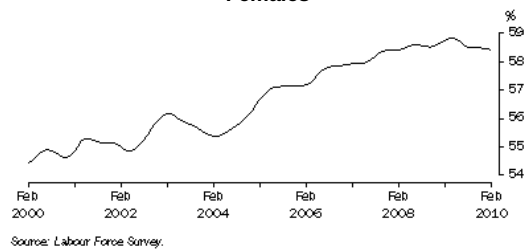
Persons



Males



Females

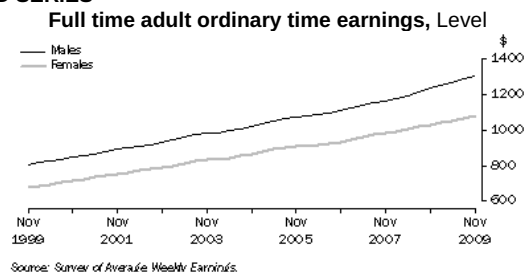


WAGE PRICE INDEX: TREND SERIES

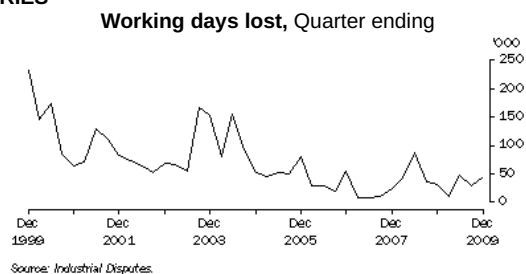
Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses, Quarterly change



AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: TREND SERIES



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ORIGINAL SERIES



JOB VACANCIES: TREND SERIES



About this Release

This publication draws together labour statistics from a range of ABS household and business surveys, to provide an overall picture of the labour market. The key purpose of this publication is to raise awareness of the range of data available, so that the data can be used more effectively.

It contains tables for core data items, presenting the most recent data available at a particular date (rather than relating to a particular reference period). The publication is also used to release annual supplementary measures of labour underutilisation, including the extended labour force underutilisation rate and volume measures of labour underutilisation, and an annual time series of employment type.

It includes a range of feature articles, both analytical and technical, which will assist users in understanding and interpreting the data and will also promote the range of data available from the ABS labour statistics program. It is also used to announce changes to labour series or releases.

The publication contains brief explanatory notes, outlining each data source, but refers to the relevant releases, and to Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods 6102.0.55.001, for more detail.

Duration of underutilisation (Feature Article)

DURATION OF UNDERUTILISATION

LONG TERM UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT

INTRODUCTION

The recent economic downturn has brought increased attention to changes in both unemployment and underemployment. The labour market appears to have responded to the recent economic downturn in a slightly different fashion to previous downturns, with lower than expected increases in unemployment. The rise in underemployment was suggested as one reason for this lower than expected increase in unemployment, with employers decreasing the hours worked partly to offset the need to reduce the size of their workforce.

Underemployment has increased in prominence in recent years, particularly as the general decline in unemployment during the 2000s was not seen to the same extent in underemployment. For example, unemployment dropped from 6.9% to 4.2% between August 2001 and August 2008, while underemployment only dropped from 7.3% to 6.0% over the same period. This phenomenon was discussed in the article 'Historical labour underutilisation', which appeared in the July 2009 issue of **Australian Labour Market Statistics** (cat. no. 6105.0).

As the change in focus from unemployment to underemployment and underutilisation has been an important development, so is the need for attention on the duration of underutilisation, as long-term unemployment (ie. people unemployed for a year or more) tells only part of the story of sustained unused labour.

Understanding trends in the duration of underemployment is important in providing a holistic view of underutilisation and how this is changing over time. This article provides a contrast of both of the key compositional measures of duration of underutilisation:

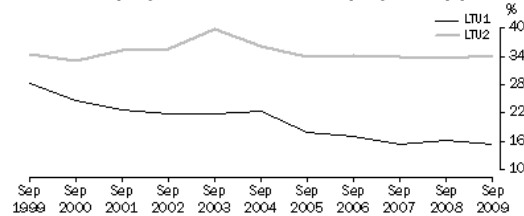
- 1. Proportion of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed (referred to in this article as LTU1)¹
- 2. Proportion of part-time underemployed people who are long-term underemployed (referred to in this article as LTU2)²

This article provides data for the past ten years, in order to show changes in long-term unemployment and underemployment.

LTU1 AND LTU2

The key difference between the LTU1 and LTU2 series, illustrated in Graph 1, is that the proportion of unemployed people in long-term unemployment (LTU1) noticeably fell during the period of sustained economic growth, while the proportion of part-time underemployed people in long-term underemployment (LTU2) remained largely unaffected. The LTU1 fell by almost half from the start of the period, from 28.4% in September 1999 to 15.5% in September 2009, while the LTU2 remained relatively steady, with a peak in September 2003 (39.8%). This suggests that the relative stability in the underemployment rate, which was observed despite a strong labour market, was in part the result of persistent underemployment. Generally more than a third of underemployed part-time employed people over the entire period were underemployed for a year or more.

Long-term unemployment and underemployment(a) - 1999-2009

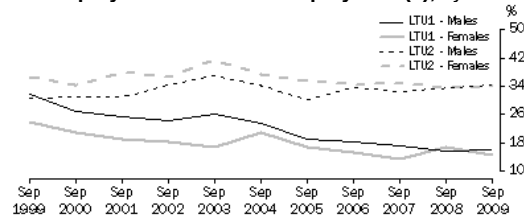


(a) The proportion of long-term unemployed or underemployed as a proportion of all unemployed or underemployed people.
Sources: LTU1 - Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001),
LTU2 - Underemployed Workers, Australia (cat. no. 6265.0).

SEX

Since September 1999, there has been a higher rate of long-term unemployment among unemployed men than women, while the reverse is true for underemployment. The LTU1 generally fell for both men and women over the period (from 31.7% to 16.2%, and 24.0% to 14.7% respectively), while the LTU2 largely fluctuated around an average rate of 33.0% and 36.1% respectively.

Long-term unemployment and underemployment(a), by Sex - 1999-2009



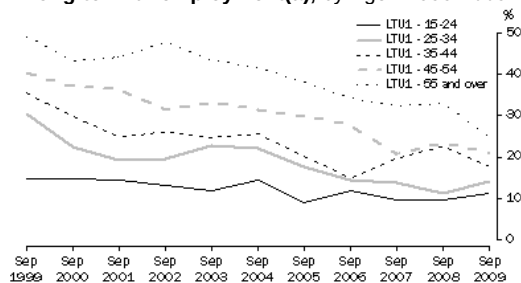
(a) The proportion of long-term unemployed or underemployed as a proportion of all unemployed or underemployed people.
Sources: LTU1 - Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001),
LTU2 - Underemployed Workers, Australia (cat. no. 6265.0).

AGE

The rate of both long-term unemployment and long-term underemployment increases with age. Both the LTU1 and LTU2 are lowest in the 15 to 24 year old age group, and then increase through the ten year age ranges, and are highest for people aged 55 years and over. This is in contrast to the unemployment rate and underemployment rate, which are relatively high amongst young Australians. Young people therefore experience unemployment and underemployment more than other age groups, but for less prolonged periods of time. This is partly explained by the fact that young people will also have shorter labour market experience.

The youth LTU1 only marginally decreased over the period, relative to the older age groups. The older age groups saw considerable decreases in the rate of long-term unemployment, particularly people 55 years and over, for whom the rate decreased from 49.2% in September 1999 to 24.6% in September 2009.

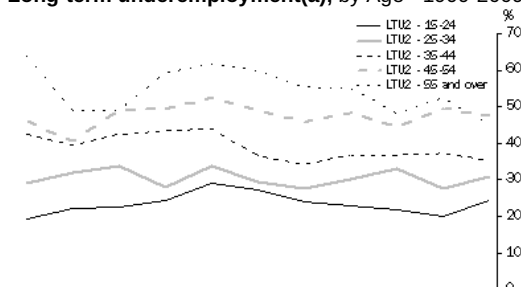
Long-term unemployment(a), by Age - 1999-2009



(a) The proportion of long-term unemployed as a proportion of all unemployed people.
Source: LTU1 - Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001),
LTU2 - Underemployed Workers, Australia (cat. no. 6265.0).

The youth LTU2 increased from 19.4% in September 1999 to a high of 29.2% in September 2003, and after subsequently falling for much of the decade, began to increase again in September 2009. Across the age groups, the two largest changes over the period were a 19.2 percentage point decrease for those aged 55 years and over, from a high of 64.1% in September 1999 to a low of 44.9% in September 2009, and a 7.2 percentage point decrease for 35 to 44 year olds (from 42.5% to 35.3%).

Long-term underemployment(a), by Age - 1999-2009



(a) The proportion of long-term underemployed as a proportion of all underemployed people.
Source: LTU1 - Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001),
LTU2 - Underemployed Workers, Australia (cat. no. 6265.0).

FURTHER INFORMATION

For more information, please contact Bjorn Jarvis on (02) 6252 6552 or email bjorn.jarvis@abs.gov.au.

END NOTE

1. LTU1 data are from the monthly Labour Force Survey, in respect of September each year. Original data have been used, but seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are also available.
2. LTU2 data are from the **Survey of Underemployed Workers**, which is a September supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey. Duration of underemployment is only available from this survey and is published in **Underemployed Workers, Australia** (cat. no. 6525.0).

Retrenched unemployed people (Feature Article)

RETRENCHED UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

INTRODUCTION

In February 2010 there were 693,300 unemployed people, of whom 273,000 (or 39.4%) had become involuntarily unemployed in the past two years. These people who 'lost' their jobs due to economic reasons are often contrasted with people who voluntarily 'left' their job.

In ABS statistics, an unemployed person may have lost their job for one of the following reasons:

- being laid off or retrenched from that job;
- their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties;
- leaving the job because of their own ill-health or injury; or
- the job was seasonal or temporary.

The first two reasons are considered to indicate that a person has been retrenched. It is possible to determine the number of unemployed people who lost their job as a result of being retrenched from information collected in the Labour Force Survey (LFS). By combining information on the duration of unemployment (collected on a monthly basis in the LFS), together with information on the reason for unemployment (collected every three months in the LFS), it is possible to identify retrenchments, and when they occurred (for people who are still unemployed). There are additional retrenchments that will not be identified here, as the LFS only identifies retrenchments for people currently unemployed¹.

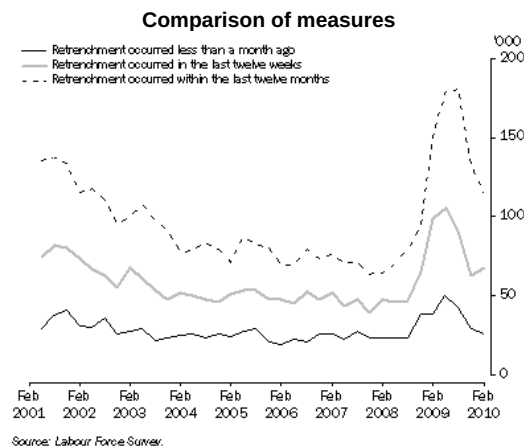
From LFS data it is therefore possible to construct three quarterly measures, which this article explores:

1. Measure 1: Retrenchment occurred less than a month ago;
2. Measure 2: Retrenchment occurred in the last 12 weeks; and
3. Measure 3: Retrenchment occurred within the last 12 months.

Data are provided back to May 2001 as it is available on a consistent basis back to this point in time. Data have also been adjusted using the trend unemployed series and have not had their own ABS time series adjustments applied². They are therefore considered to be indicative estimates only.

COMPARISON OF THE THREE MEASURES

The three measures show similar patterns over the period. Each measure clearly shows the robust period in the labour market for much of the decade as a result of sustained economic growth, ending with the impact of the economic downturn from mid-2008. The three measures indicate a turning point in retrenchments occurring after May 2009 (August 2009 for Measure 3).



It is clear from the comparison that Measure 3, that is, the number of unemployed people who experienced a retrenchment within the last 12 months, generally decreased at a faster rate than the other two measures, which reflects that unemployment is usually of a relatively short duration outside of an economic downturn. When the economy is strong many people will only appear in the other measures, given the short duration of their unemployment (sometimes referred to as 'frictional unemployment').

Over the ten year period, Measure 1 generally decreased, to a low of 19,500 in February 2006, before remaining relatively stable until August 2008, where it stood at 23,600. After this point the series increased rapidly to a high of 49,900 in May 2009.

After an initial decrease and a period of relative stability, Measure 2 saw a large increase from 47,200 in August 2008, to a high of 105,300 in May 2009. This peak was consistent with the series high in Measure 1. The peak in Measure 3 occurred a quarter later, in August 2009, at which point it stood at 180,600.

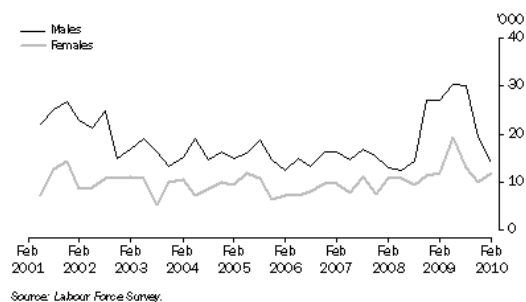
SEX

A comparison of the measures by sex, with a particular focus on the recent economic downturn, reveals a difference in both the magnitude of new retrenchments for unemployed men and women and the length in time before reaching a turning point in the number of new retrenchments.

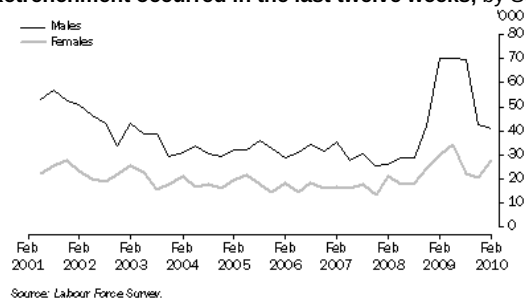
Retrenchments reported by unemployed men increased noticeably after August 2008 and appeared to plateau from November 2008, until beginning to fall off in November 2009. For example, during this year Measure 1 reveals an average of 28,600 unemployed people who reported having been retrenched less than a month before.

By comparison, the three measures for females revealed a noticeable increase to May 2009 (for Measure 1 and 2) and August 2009 (for Measure 3), after which point they decreased, which was in contrast to the plateau in the males series. At May 2009 there were 19,400 unemployed women who had been retrenched less than a month ago, which was well above the average of 10,100 for the entire period.

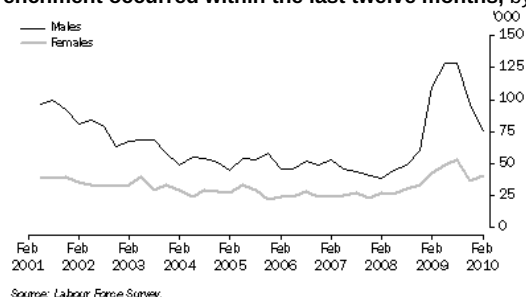
Retrenchment occurred less than a month ago, by Sex



Retrenchment occurred in the last twelve weeks, by Sex



Retrenchment occurred within the last twelve months, by Sex



OTHER ABS MEASURE OF RETRENCHMENT

A retrenchment indicator is published in **Australian Social Trends** (cat. no. 4102.0). Data for this measure are drawn from the Labour Mobility Survey, which is a two-yearly survey run in February as a supplement to the **Labour Force Survey** (LFS), with results published in **Labour Mobility, Australia** (cat. no. 6209.0). This retrenchment rate is the number of people retrenched during the 12 month period before the survey, as a percentage of all people who had been employed at some time over the same period.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For more information, please contact Bjorn Jarvis on (02) 6252 6552 or email bjorn.jarvis@abs.gov.au.

END NOTE

1. It must be recognised that these measures are confined to those people currently unemployed. There are other groups who will also have experienced a retrenchment who are not in the scope of these measures. These include:

1. Unemployed people who are not unemployed in the quarter months of February, May, August or November, such as someone unemployed in December who finds a job in January;
2. Employed people, who have gone straight from a retrenchment to a new job, or who have been unemployed for a duration short enough for them not to be reflected in quarterly LFS data; and
3. People not in the labour force, who may not be looking for work or available for work following a retrenchment.

2. Trend estimates of unemployed males, females and persons, which are released in **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0), have been used to adjust the original estimates in this article. Proportions were derived from the original data and applied to the trend estimates, to reduce the seasonality and irregular influences in these experimental estimates (such as sampling variability). As a result, they are considered to be indicative estimates only.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 Australian Labour Market Statistics brings together a range of ABS labour statistics to present a statistical summary of the Australian labour market. It has been developed primarily as a reference document, and provides a broad basis for labour analysis and research.

2 In addition to data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), this publication contains statistics from a range of other ABS labour surveys including Average Weekly Earnings, the Labour Price Index, Job Vacancies, Employment and Earnings - Public Sector, and Industrial Disputes. The publication also includes summary data from recently released labour force supplementary surveys.

3 This publication includes international data for selected labour market indicators.

LABOUR STATISTICS CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

4 The concepts and definitions underpinning ABS labour statistics align closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts of Australia's labour market statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), which is available on the ABS website at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes - People - Labour - **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods**].

5 For an explanation of terms used in this publication, refer to the Glossary.

LABOUR STATISTICS THEME PAGE

6 The Labour Statistics theme page is a portal to all labour statistics and related information residing on the ABS website. The page contains hyperlinks to **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001); information about labour related surveys; and a help page for respondents to ABS labour related surveys. The Labour Theme Page can be accessed at <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Themes - People - Labour].

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

7 Series in this publication include **original**, **seasonally adjusted** and **trend** series. Special care should be taken in interpreting data for the most recent months and quarters, as some of the original and all of the seasonally adjusted and trend series are subject to revision.

8 It is not uncommon for movements in original time series data and those provided from seasonally adjusted and trend series to differ. Movements in a time series of original data may reflect several factors, including:

- longer-term changes in the item being measured (i.e. trend movements);
- short-term irregular changes;
- regular seasonal influences;
- normal 'trading', 'working' or 'pay' day patterns; and
- systematic holiday effects.

9 Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

10 The Labour Force Survey uses the concurrent seasonal adjustment method to derive seasonal factors. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses data up to the current month to estimate seasonal factors for the current and all previous months. This process can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous month and one year prior to the current month.

11 Seasonal adjustment is able to remove the effect of events which occur at the same time in the survey every year. However, there are some events, like holidays, which are not always at the same time in the survey cycle or which are not at the same time across Australia. The effects of these types of events on Labour Force Survey estimates cannot in all cases be removed, because the pattern of their effects cannot be determined. However, two events which are adjusted for in the seasonally adjusted series are the January interview start date and the timing of Easter.

12 Trend estimates help the user to identify the underlying magnitude and direction of a time series. Seasonal adjustment removes the effect of the last three listed influences from the data, leaving only trend and short-term irregular movements. Trend estimates are then obtained by removing the effects of the short-term irregularities, which in some series can be a major contributor to movements in the original data.

13 Trend estimates are produced by smoothing the seasonally adjusted series using a statistical procedure based on Henderson moving averages. At each time point in a series, a trend estimate is calculated using a centred x-term Henderson moving average of the seasonally adjusted series. The moving averages are centred on the point in time at which the trend is being estimated. The number of terms used to calculate the trend varies across surveys. Generally, ABS monthly surveys use a 13-term moving average and quarterly surveys use a 7-term moving average.

14 Estimates for the most recent time points cannot be calculated using the centred average method as there are insufficient data to do so. Instead, alternative approaches that approximate the smoothing properties of the Henderson moving average are used. This can lead to revision in the trend estimates for the most recent time periods until sufficient data are available to calculate the trend using the centred Henderson moving average. Revisions of trend estimates will also occur with revisions to the original data and re-estimation of seasonal adjustment factors.

15 Seasonal factors are reviewed at least annually for ABS labour series, to take account of additional original data. The results of the latest reviews were used to compile the trend estimates given in this publication. For further information about the most recent reviews of seasonal

factors for the labour surveys, see the following publications:

- for labour force see **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0);
- for labour price index see **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0);
- for average weekly earnings see **Average Weekly Earnings, Australia** (cat. no. 6302.0); and
- for job vacancies see **Job Vacancies, Australia** (cat. no. 6354.0).

16 The general methods used in the ABS for estimating trends are described in **Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends** (cat. no. 1349.0).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

17 Estimates in this publication are subject to two types of error:

- sampling error - errors that occur because the data were obtained from a sample rather than the entire population; and
- non-sampling error - errors that occur at any stage of a survey and can also occur in a census, e.g. incorrect responses to questions, processing errors, frame deficiencies.

18 For more information on these sources of error, and on measures of these types of errors, including standard errors, refer to the main publications associated with each of the data series presented in this publication (see the relevant sections later in these Explanatory Notes). More information on standard errors applying to LFS estimates is contained in **Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, 2005** (cat. no. 6298.0). To assist users, a spreadsheet incorporating the revised standard error models using composite estimation is available from **Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube, 2007** (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001).

ROUNDING

19 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

Description of the survey

20 Data in tables 1.1-1.7, 2.1-2.10, 3.1-3.3, and 4.1-4.6 are obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which provides extensive information about the labour market on a monthly basis. The LFS is a component of the Monthly Population Survey (MPS), which includes the LFS and supplementary surveys.

Monthly Population Survey

21 The MPS is a population survey based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 23,000 houses, flats, etc.), and list samples of discrete Indigenous communities and non-private dwellings (hospitals, hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about 0.24% of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from occupants of selected dwellings by interviewers, with the first interview conducted face-to-face and subsequent interviews over the telephone. Once selected, households are included for eight consecutive months before being replaced.

Labour Force Survey

22 The LFS has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978. Prior to that, from 1964 to 1978, a national survey was conducted quarterly. Telephone interviewing was introduced between August 1996 and February 1997. New questionnaires have been introduced periodically, most recently in April 2001.

23 The LFS includes all usual residents of Australia aged 15 and over except:

- members of the permanent defence forces;
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts;
- overseas residents in Australia; and
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

24 From July 1993, Jervis Bay Territory has been excluded from the scope of the LFS.

Supplementary surveys

25 The supplementary surveys collect additional data on a different topic each month. Many topics covered are rotated on an annual or less frequent basis, while others are included once only. Results from each supplementary survey topic are released separately. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3.

26 The supplementary surveys include a subset of the persons included in the LFS (see paragraph 20). The additional exclusions for most supplementary surveys are:

- persons living in Indigenous communities in very remote parts of Australia;
- institutionalised persons; and
- boarding school pupils.

Multi-Purpose Household Survey

27 The Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) was introduced in 2004-05. This survey vehicle is designed to provide statistics annually for a number of small, self contained topics, including a number of labour related topics. Data for MPHS topics are collected each month over a financial year. A list of topics covered in recent years is in Appendix 3.

28 In addition to those already excluded from the LFS, the following people are excluded from most MPHS topics:

- people under 15 years;
- people living in private dwellings in very remote parts of Australia;
- people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, university residences, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for people with disabilities) and inmates of prisons; and
- visitors to private dwellings.

29 Depending on the topic, there may be further exclusions from scope. For example, some MPHS topics collect information only from a certain population or interest group (e.g. information on retirement and retirement intentions is collected from people aged 45 years or over).

Reference period

30 Interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month, with questions relating to the week prior to the interview (the reference week).

Notes on data

31 From time to time, changes to survey methodology affect the time series produced. Some examples of changes to this survey are: new questions added to the LFS questionnaire in April 2001; and the introduction of telephone interviewing in 1996-97.

32 In February 2004 the definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week, with consequent revisions to data from April 2001 to January 2004. For further details, see [**Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2003**](#) (cat. no. 6292.0).

33 In May 2007, an improved method of estimation, known as composite estimation, was introduced into the Labour Force Survey. In introducing this change the ABS revised unit record data from April 2001 to April 2007 based on the new estimation method. While estimates for periods prior to April 2001 are unrevised and were compiled using a different estimation method, no trend break was identified in the employed persons series. Also, no change was identified in the trend breaks in the unemployed persons and unemployment rate series which arose with the introduction of a redesigned survey form in April 2001. For further details, see [**Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007**](#) (cat. no. 6292.0).

34 The sample size of the Labour Force Survey for July 2008 was reduced by 24% when compared with the June 2008 sample. Detailed information about the sample reduction is provided in [**Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, Nov 2007 \(Second edition\)**](#) (cat. no. 6269.0), which was released on 25 July 2008.

35 The Labour Force Survey sample has been re-instated. The sample re-instatement was phased in between September 2009 and December 2009, with the December 2009 estimates in [**Labour Force, Australia**](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) being the first produced under the fully re-instated sample. Details of the sample re-instatement are provided in [**Information paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design, Nov 2007 \(Third Edition\)**](#) (cat. no. 6269.0) which was released on 1 October 2009.

Population benchmarks

36 Labour Force Survey estimates are calculated in such a way as to add up to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are projections of the most recently released quarterly Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data. For information on the methodology used to produce the ERP see [**Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly**](#) (cat. no. 3101.0). To create the population benchmarks for the Labour Force Survey, the most recently released quarterly ERP estimates are projected forward one quarter past the period for which they are required. The projection is based on the historical pattern of each population component - births, deaths, interstate migration and overseas migration. By projecting one quarter past that needed for the current population benchmarks, demographic changes are smoothed in, thereby making them less noticeable in the population benchmarks.

37 In March 2009 the ABS released the September 2008 issue of [**Australian Demographic Statistics**](#) (cat. no. 3101.0), which included a description of revisions to Net Overseas Migration (NOM) estimates. The revisions of NOM estimates would normally have contributed to population benchmarks underpinning estimates in the April 2009 issue of [**Labour Force, Australia**](#) (cat. no. 6202.0). However, due to the size of the revisions, updating the population benchmarks using the existing methodology would have introduced a large amount of statistical noise into the timeseries. The ABS has decided to redevelop its methodology to improve the consistency of the timeseries. The ABS will revise Labour Force Survey population benchmarks from November 2007 in mid 2010. These will use population estimates published in the September 2009 issue of [**Australian Demographic Statistics**](#) (cat. no. 3101.0), released in March 2010. The revisions will affect estimates such as the number of persons employed and unemployed, but will have negligible effect on estimates of change or rates, such as the unemployment rate.

38 The ERP series are revised annually in the March quarter issue of [**Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly**](#) (cat. no. 3101.0), released in September each year, to incorporate more up to date information available for the population components. The revised ERP estimates are used to update the quarterly population projections used in creating the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks. Benchmarks already used in producing the Labour Force Survey estimates are not updated. A process of smoothing is used in the creation of population benchmarks to reduce the effect of these annual revisions to ERP estimates on the Labour Force Survey population benchmarks.

39 Every five years the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing. Following the incorporation of Census information, the ERP series prior to the latest Census are final and subject to no further revision. Labour Force Survey population benchmarks, and the estimates, are revised following this 5-yearly revision in the ERP. From the February 2009 issue of this publication, labour force estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Revisions were made in that issue to historical labour force estimates from January 2001 to January 2009.

Estimation method

40 The estimation method used in the Labour Force Survey is composite estimation, which was introduced in May 2007. Composite estimation combines data collected in the previous six months with current month's data to produce the current month's estimates, thereby exploiting the high correlation between overlapping samples across months in the Labour Force Survey. The Composite Estimator combines the previous and current months' data by applying different factors according to length of time in the survey. After these factors are applied, the seven months of data are weighted to align with current month population benchmarks. For details see **Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007** (cat. no. 6292.0).

Families series

41 The families estimates use family relationship information collected as part of the LFS. The survey questions used to determine family relationships are restricted to persons enumerated as usual residents of private dwellings. That is, the following persons are excluded from the family estimates:

- all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions); and
- persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.

42 Family relationship information is determined for persons enumerated as usual residents of private dwellings that are in scope of LFS. This information is also determined for some additional persons who are enumerated as usual residents of private dwellings and are:

- aged less than 15 years;
- out of scope of the LFS (i.e. persons who are permanent members of the Australian defence forces);
- away from their usual residence for more than six weeks; and
- for whom there was not a fully completed LFS questionnaire (but sufficient family relationship information was collected).

Further information and data on the LFS

43 LFS estimates are published monthly in **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0). A series of time series spreadsheets are released at the same time as this publication under cat. no. 6202.0.55.001. More detailed estimates are released, in electronic format, one week later, under cat. no. 6291.0.55.001 for monthly data, or cat. no. 6291.0.55.003 for quarterly data. All electronic data can be accessed via the ABS website at <https://www.abs.gov.au>. Additional data are available on request.

44 For further information about the range of LFS products and services, and the concepts and methodology used in the LFS, refer to **Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products** (cat. no. 6297.0) and **Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods** (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

INTERNATIONAL DATA

45 Table 1.8 contains data from the International Labour Organisation.

46 Estimates of key indicators of the labour markets from various countries have been included for comparison with Australian estimates of labour force participation, employment, unemployment and unemployment rates.

EMPLOYER SURVEY DATA

47 Tables 2.11-2.12, 5.1-5.3, 6.1-6.2 and 7.1 of this publication contain data from ABS employer surveys.

Scope of employer surveys

48 Except where otherwise noted, the sample for ABS labour employer surveys is selected from the ABS Business Register, which is primarily based on registrations to the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Pay As You Go Withholding scheme. The population is updated quarterly to take account of new businesses, businesses that have ceased employing, changes in employment levels, changes in industry, and other general business changes. Businesses excluded from the scope of the employer surveys are:

- those primarily engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (except for the Survey of Employment and Earnings);
- private households employing staff;
- overseas embassies, consulates, etc.; and
- those located outside Australia.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES DATA

Description of the survey

49 Tables 2.11 and 2.12 contain employment data from the Survey of Employment and Earnings - Public Sector (SEE).

50 The Survey of Employment and Earnings was conducted on a quarterly basis from the September quarter 1983. The June quarter 2007 issue of the publication **Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia** (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001) was the final issue. The quarterly survey has been replaced with an annual survey commencing with the 2007-08 reference year with data available in the publication **Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia** (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002). The survey measures both the number of public sector wage and salary earners employed at the last pay period of the financial year and the total earnings paid to employees for the financial year.

Reference period

51 The reference period for employment is the last pay period of the financial year.

Notes on data

52 The private sector component of the Survey of Employment and Earnings was discontinued after the December quarter 2001.

53 The privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 significantly impacted the public sector employment series. Telstra Corporation was effectively privatised on 20 November 2006. For the purpose of ABS statistics this change from public sector to private sector is effective from March quarter 2007. For more information please see [Information Paper: Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS Statistics, 2007](#) (cat. no. 8102.0).

54 As a result of privatisation, Telstra Corporation was no longer in the scope of SEE, and Telstra data were excluded from the series from March quarter 2007. As a result, a trend break was applied to the Commonwealth government and total public sector employees series between November 2006 and February 2007.

Further information

55 For further information about data relating to public sector employees, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to [Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002), and [Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

WAGE PRICE INDEX DATA

56 Table 5.1 contains data from the [Labour Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6345.0) publication.

Description of the survey

57 The Labour Price Index (LPI) measures change in the price of labour in the Australian labour market, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed, i.e. it is unaffected by changes in the composition of the labour force, hours worked, or changes in characteristics of employees (e.g. work performance). In the LPI, index numbers are compiled for a range of wage and non-wage costs. Information about the wage price indexes has been released for each quarter since September 1997. Approximately 20,000 matched jobs from 4,800 businesses are priced each quarter.

Reference period

58 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the mid-month of the quarter.

Further information

59 For further information about the range of products and services relating to the Wage Price Index, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to [Labour Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6345.0), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS website and [Labour Price Index, Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 6351.0.55.001).

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS DATA

60 Table 5.2 contains data from the Survey of Average Weekly Earnings (AWE).

Description of the survey

61 The Survey of Average Weekly Earnings has been conducted quarterly since August 1981. Approximately 5,500 businesses contribute to the survey each quarter. The purpose of the survey is to measure average gross weekly earnings of employee jobs in Australia.

62 Average weekly earnings statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of numbers of employees. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the wage and salary earner segment of the labour force.

Reference period

63 The reference period for the survey is the last pay period ending on or before the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter. For non-weekly payrolls, businesses are asked to provide one week's portion.

Notes on data

64 The privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 has significantly impacted on the private sector and public sector average weekly earnings series. Telstra Corporation was effectively privatised on 20 November 2006. For the purposes of ABS statistics this change from public sector to private sector is effective from March quarter 2007. The effect of this change is significant for both the private sector and public sector series. As a result, a trend break has been applied to both series between November 2006 and February 2007. For more information please see [Information Paper: Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS Statistics, 2007](#) (cat. no. 8102.0).

Further information

65 For further information about average weekly earnings statistics and the concepts and methodology used refer to [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0), and [Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA

66 Table 5.3 contains data from the Australian National Accounts.

67 Estimates of compensation of employees are contained within the Income Accounts of the Australian National Accounts, which are published in [Australian System of National Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5204.0) and [Australian Economic Indicators](#) (cat. no. 1350.0). For further information on how estimates are obtained, see [Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 5216.0).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DATA

68 Tables 6.1 and 6.2 contain data from the Industrial Disputes collection.

Description of the survey

69 The ABS has been collecting information about industrial disputes since 1913. The Industrial Disputes collection produces estimates of the number of industrial disputes (where ten or more working days are lost), employees involved, and working days lost.

70 The scope of the Industrial Disputes collection is restricted to employing businesses at which an industrial dispute has occurred. These are identified through a range of sources, including media reports, listings obtained from industrial relations commissions and contact with government organisations, businesses, employer associations and trade unions. For this collection, industrial disputes are defined as work stoppages of ten working days or more. Ten working days are equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of the stoppage, e.g. 3,000 workers on strike for two hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an eight-hour day).

71 Effects on other establishments not directly involved in the dispute, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included in the scope of this collection.

Reference period

72 The collection reference period is the calendar quarter.

Further information

73 For further information about industrial disputes statistics, and the concepts and methodology used, refer to the electronic publication [Industrial Disputes, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6321.0.55.001), and [Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

JOB VACANCIES DATA

74 Table 7.1 contains data from the Job Vacancies Survey (JVS).

Description of the survey

75 The Job Vacancies Survey has been conducted since November 1983 and is a quarterly sample survey of approximately 5,000 employers. The survey produces estimates of the number of job vacancies in Australia. The Job Vacancies Survey was not conducted during 2008-09 but was reinstated in November 2009.

Reference date

76 The reference date for the survey is the third Friday of the middle month of the quarter.

Notes on data

77 Prior to the August quarter 1999, job vacancies statistics were collected as part of the Job Vacancies and Overtime Survey. The overtime component of the survey ceased following the May quarter 1999.

78 The privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 impacted the private sector and public sector job vacancies series. For the purposes of ABS statistics this change from public sector to private sector was effective from March quarter 2007. For more information please see [Information Paper: Future Treatment of Telstra in ABS Statistics, 2007](#) (cat. no. 8102.0).

79 Although the privatisation of Telstra Corporation in November 2006 impacted on both the private and public sector series, the effect was significant only for the public sector series. As a result, a trend break was applied to the public sector series between November 2006 and February 2007.

Further information

80 For further information about the range of products and services relating to ABS job vacancies statistics, and the concepts and

methodology used, refer to [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0), the associated time series spreadsheets available from the ABS website and [Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

Glossary

GLOSSARY

Active steps to find work

Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering an advertisement for a job; checking factory noticeboards or the touchscreens at Centrelink offices; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

Actual hours worked

The hours actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

Adult employees

Adult employees are those employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.

Aggregate monthly hours worked

Aggregate monthly hours worked measures the total number of actual hours worked by employed persons in a calendar month. It differs from the actual hours worked estimates (and the usual hours worked estimates) since these refer only to the hours worked in the reference week.

Actual and usual hours worked cannot be aggregated across time to produce either quarterly or annual estimates as they relate to only a single week in the month. In contrast, aggregate monthly hours worked estimates are a true monthly measure, and may be aggregated across time to produce both quarterly and annual estimates.

Average weekly hours worked

The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

Attending full-time education

Persons aged 15-24 years who were enrolled full-time at secondary school, high school, Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.

Average compensation per employee

National Accounts. The total compensation of employees divided by the number of employees.

Average earnings (National Accounts basis)

See **average compensation per employee**.

Average hours worked

Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.

Average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of number of employees. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 47 of the Explanatory Notes.

Civilian population aged 15 years and over

All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Commonwealth government employees

Employees of all departments, agencies and authorities created by or reporting to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies run jointly by the Commonwealth Government and state governments are classified to Commonwealth.

Compensation of employees

National Accounts. The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees in return for work done by the employees during the accounting period. Compensation of employees comprises wages and salaries (in cash and in kind) and **employers' social contributions**. Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (e.g. payroll tax, fringe benefits tax). See [Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Contributing family worker

A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

Country of birth

Classified according to the **Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)** (cat. no. 1269.0).

Couple families

A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household.

Dependants

All family members under 15 years, and all children aged 15-24 years attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

Dependent child

Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15-24 years who is attending full-time education (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).

Dependent student

A child who is 15-24 years of age, who is attending full-time education, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.

Discouraged jobseekers

Persons with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but whose main reason for not actively looking for work was that they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons:

- considered to be too young by employers;
- considered to be too old by employers;
- lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience;
- difficulties because of language or ethnic background;
- no jobs in their locality or line of work;
- no jobs available at all; and
- no jobs in suitable hours.

Duration of unemployment

Under the redesigned LFS questionnaire, implemented in April 2001, the definition of duration of unemployment is the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked in any job for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.

Prior to April 2001, duration of unemployment was defined in the LFS as the period of time from when an unemployed person began looking for work, until the end of the reference week; or the period of time since an unemployed person last worked full-time for two weeks or more, until the end of the reference week; whichever was the shorter period.

Employed

Employed persons include all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
 - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
 - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
 - on strike or locked out; or
 - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employed full-time

See **full-time employed**.

Employed part-time

See **part-time employed**.

Employee

Labour Force Survey and other household surveys. A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee from their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece rates, or payment in kind, or a person who operates their own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.

Employer surveys. Employees are wage and salary earners who received pay for any part of the reference period. For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 47 of the Explanatory Notes.

Employee job

Wage Price Index (WPI). A job for which the occupant receives remuneration in wages, salary, payment in kind, or piece rates. All employee jobs in all employing organisations (except those excluded from all ABS labour employer surveys) are in scope of the WPI, except the following:

- 'non-maintainable' jobs (i.e. jobs that are expected to be occupied for less than six months of a year); and
- jobs for which wages and salaries are not determined by the Australian labour market (e.g. working proprietors of small incorporated enterprises, most employees of Community Development Employment Programs, jobs where the remuneration is set in a foreign country).

For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 47 of the Explanatory Notes.

Employer

Labour Force Survey and other household surveys. A person who operates their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.

Employer surveys. A business with one or more employees.

Employers' social contributions

National Accounts. Contributions by employers to pension and superannuation funds; and premiums paid by employers to workers' compensation schemes for occupational injuries and diseases.

Employment to population ratio

For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

Extended labour force underutilisation rate

The unemployed, plus the underemployed, plus two groups who are marginally attached to the labour force:

- (i) persons actively looking for work, not available to start work in the reference week, but available to start work within four weeks; and
- (ii) discouraged jobseekers

as a percentage of the labour force augmented by (i) and (ii).

For more information see datacube 'Table 1.1. Extended Labour Force Underutilisation Rate' and the Technical Report 'Extended Labour Force Underutilisation Rate' in the July 2009 issue of this publication.

Family

Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.

Family reference person

In families which are not couple families or one-parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household.

Former workers

Unemployed persons who have previously worked for two weeks or more but not in the last two years.

Full-time educational attendance

Persons aged 15-19 who, during the reference week were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools, and those aged 15-24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.

Full-time employed

Household surveys. Persons employed full-time are those employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Full-time employees

Employer surveys. Full-time employees are permanent, fixed term or casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

National Accounts. The total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross

domestic product, as here defined, is at 'market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. See [Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 5216.0) for further information.

Household

A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but no meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.

Industrial dispute

An industrial dispute is defined as a state of disagreement over an issue or group of issues between an employer and its employees, which results in employees ceasing work. Industrial disputes comprise strikes, which are a withdrawal from work by a group of employees; and lockouts, which are a refusal by an employer or group of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work.

Industry

An industry is a group of businesses or organisations that perform similar sets of activities in terms of the production of goods and services. Industry is classified according to the [Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification \(ANZSIC\), 2006](#) (cat. no. 1292.0). The industry assigned to an employed person is the industry of the organisation in which the person's main job is located. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry of their most recent job.

Job leavers

Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and **left that job voluntarily** - that is, because (for example): of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; the job was a holiday job or they left the job to return to studies; or their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties.

Job losers

Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and **left that job involuntarily**: that is, they were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal or temporary; or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.

Job vacancy

A job vacancy is an employee job available for immediate filling on the survey reference date and for which recruitment action has been taken. Recruitment action includes efforts to fill vacancies by advertising, by factory notices, by notifying public or private employment agencies or trade unions and by contacting, interviewing or selecting applicants already registered with the enterprise or organisation. Excluded are vacancies:

- for jobs which became vacant on the survey date and were filled that same day;
- for jobs of less than one day's duration;
- to be filled by persons already hired, or by promotion or transfer of existing employees;
- to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial dispute(s);
- not available for immediate filling on the survey reference date;
- for work to be carried out by contractors;
- for which no recruitment action has been taken;
- where a person has been appointed but has not yet commenced duty;
- to be filled by staff from contract labour agencies; and
- for jobs available only to persons already employed by the enterprise or organisation.

For information about scope exclusions applying to employer surveys, refer to paragraph 47 of the Explanatory Notes.

Labour force

The labour force is the labour supply available for the production of economic goods and services in a given period, and is the most widely used measure of the economically active population. Persons in the labour force are classified as either employed or unemployed according to their activities during the reference period by using a specific set of priority rules.

Labour force status

A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

Labour force underutilisation rate

The unemployed plus the underemployed, as a percentage of the labour force.

Local government employees

Employees of municipalities and shires and other local authorities created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation, such as county councils in New South Wales.

Lone parent

A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.

Lone person

A person who makes provision for their food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. They may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.

Long-term unemployed

Persons unemployed for 12 months or more. See **duration of unemployment** for details of the calculation of duration of unemployment.

Long-term unemployment rate

The number of long-term unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Marginal attachment to the labour force

Persons who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work, and:

- were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed; or
- were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks or could start work within four weeks if child care was available.

The criteria for determining those in the labour force are based on activity (i.e. working or looking for work) and availability to start work during the reference week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work and reasons for not actively looking for work, are more subjective. Hence, the measurement against these criteria is affected by the respondent's own interpretation of the concepts used. An individual respondent's interpretation may be affected by their work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.

Marital status

See **social marital status**.

Mean age

The sum of the ages of all the persons in a group, divided by the total number of persons in that group.

Mean duration of unemployment

The sum of the duration of unemployment of all the unemployed persons in a group, divided by the total number of unemployed persons in that group.

Median age

The age which divides a group of persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose age is above the median; and the other, persons whose age is below it.

Median duration of unemployment

The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups: one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median; and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

Non-dependent child

A child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a dependent student aged 15-24 years, and who has no partner or child of their own usually resident in the household.

Non-family member

A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.

Not in the labour force

Persons who were not classified as employed or unemployed.

Occupation

An occupation is a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped together for the purposes of classification. Occupation is classified according to the **ANZSCO Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, 2006** (cat. no. 1220.0). The occupation assigned to an employed person relates to the person's main job. Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the occupation of their most recent job.

One-parent family

A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household.

Ordinary time earnings

See **weekly ordinary time earnings**.

Original series

Estimates produced directly from the survey data, before seasonal adjustment or trend estimation takes place.

Other family

Related individuals residing in the same household who do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one parent family in the household. If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as 'other family'.

Overtime earnings

See **weekly overtime earnings**.

Own account workers

People who operate their own unincorporated economic enterprise or engaged independently in a profession or trade, and hired no employees.

Owner managers of incorporated enterprises

People who work in their own incorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity which is registered as a separate legal entity to its members or owners (also known as a limited liability company). These people are classified as employees under 'status in employment'. Technically they are employees, however, they are similar in characteristics to owner managers of unincorporated enterprises.

Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises

People who operate their own unincorporated enterprise, that is, a business entity in which the owner and the business are legally inseparable, so that the owner is liable for any business debts that are incurred. Includes those engaged independently in a trade or profession. These people are classified as employers under 'status in employment' if their business has employees, or own account workers if they do not.

Participation rate

The labour force participation rate for any group within the population is the labour force component of that group, expressed as a percentage of the population in that group.

Part-time employed

Household surveys. Persons employed part-time are those employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.

Reason for leaving last job

Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the past two years classified by whether they left that job voluntarily, that is, job leavers; or left that job involuntarily, that is, job losers.

Seasonally adjusted series

A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraphs 7-13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Social marital status

Social marital status is the relationship status of an individual with reference to another person who is usually resident in the household. A marriage exists when two people live together as husband and wife, or partners, regardless of whether the marriage is formalised through registration. Individuals are, therefore, regarded as married if they are in a de facto marriage, or if they are living with the person to whom they are registered as married.

State capital cities

The areas determining the six state capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in the **Statistical Geography: Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)** (cat. no. 1216.0).

State government employees

Employees of all State government departments and authorities created by, or reporting to, State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility. Following self-government, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory administrations have been classified to State Governments. Employees of State Governments employed interstate are included in the estimates of the State in which they are based.

Status in employment

Employed persons classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers or contributing family workers.

Total earnings

See **weekly total earnings**.

Total hourly rates of pay index excluding bonuses

Wage Price Index. This index measures quarterly change in a weighted combination of ordinary time and overtime hourly rates of pay. See **Labour Price Index, Australia** (cat. no. 6345.0) for more information.

Trend series

A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 7-13 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Underemployed workers

Underemployed workers are employed persons who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise:

- persons employed part-time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; and
- persons employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full-time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.

Underemployment rate

The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Unemployed

Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Unemployed looking for first full-time job

Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full-time for two weeks or more.

Unemployed looking for first job

Unemployed persons who had never worked for two weeks or more.

Unemployed looking for full-time work

Unemployed persons who:

- actively looked for full-time work; or
- were waiting to start a new full-time job.

Unemployed looking for part-time work

Unemployed persons who:

- actively looked for part-time work only; or
- were waiting to start a new part-time job.

Unemployment rate

The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Unemployment to population ratio

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

Usual hours worked

The hours usually worked per week by an employed person.

Wage and salary earners

See **employee**.

Weekly ordinary time earnings

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for the reference period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included are piecework payments and one week's portion of regular production and task bonuses and commissions. Excluded are overtime payments and payments not related to the reference period, e.g. bonus payments for earlier periods of work.

Weekly overtime earnings

Weekly overtime earnings refers to payment for hours worked in the reference week in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work, calculated before taxation and any other deductions (e.g. superannuation) have been made.

Weekly total earnings

Weekly total earnings of employees is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.

Working days lost

Refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute.

Working days lost per thousand employees

Calculated for a quarterly period by dividing the total number of working days lost in the period by the total number of employees in the Australian labour force in the period (obtained from the ABS Labour Force Survey) and multiplying by 1,000.

Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
AWE	average weekly earnings
EEH	Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours
ERP	estimated resident population
GDP	gross domestic product
ID	industrial disputes
ILO	International Labour Organization
JVS	Job Vacancies Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LPI	labour price index
MPHS	Multipurpose Household Survey
MPS	Monthly Population Survey
qtr	quarter
RSE	relative standard error
SEE	Survey of Employment and Earnings
WPI	wage price index

Data sources for tables (Appendix)

APPENDIX 1 DATA SOURCES FOR TABLES

HOW TO FIND DATA SOURCES

All ABS statistics on the ABS website can be downloaded free of charge.

To find a labour market related publication, spreadsheet or datacube on the ABS website, go to <<https://www.abs.gov.au>> [Statistics - By Catalogue Number - 6. Labour Statistics and Prices]. All products can be accessed by catalogue number and subject e.g. to find the publication **Labour Force, Australia** (cat. no. 6202.0), look under '62. Labour force'. Select '6202.0 - Labour Force, Australia' and from the Summary tab select the Details tab.

No. Table description	Data source	Notes
1.1 Labour force status: trend series	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)	
1.2 Age by marital status	6202.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.3 States and territories	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 1	
1.4 Educational attendance	Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0)	Excludes Capital city/balance of state
1.5 Country of birth	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 2	
	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 3a	More detailed Age
	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM5	Includes Sex, Age, State, less detailed Country of birth
	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM6	Includes Sex, State
	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
Year of arrival	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM4	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
	6291.0.55.001 data cube LM7	Includes Sex, State, less detailed Country of birth
1.6 Relationship in household	6291.0.55.001 data cube FM1	Includes State
	6291.0.55.001 data cube FM2	Includes Age
	6291.0.55.001 data cube FM3	Includes Hours worked
	6291.0.55.001 data cube FM4	Unemployed persons only, includes Duration of unemployment
1.7 Families	6224.0.55.001 data cube FA2	
1.8 International comparisons	International Labour Organisation, LABORSTA database: http://laborsta.ilo.org	
2.1 Industry: trend	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 4	Includes Employed full-time, Employed part-time

2.2 Industry: divisions and subdivisions	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 6	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO3	Includes Sex, State, Hours worked, less detailed Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO5	Includes Sex, Age, Status in employment, Hours worked
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO6	Includes Sex, State, Status in employment, Hours worked, more detailed Occupation
2.3 Occupation	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 7	Less detailed Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Hours worked, less detailed Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO7	Includes Age, Hours worked, Status in employment
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO8	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
2.4 Industry and occupation by full-time/part-time status	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO9	Includes State, Hours worked
2.5 Industry by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO4	Includes Sex, State, excludes Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO5	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Industry
Occupation by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO6	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO4	Includes Sex, State, excludes Occupation
Hours worked in all jobs by status in employment	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO7	Includes Sex, Age, more detailed Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO8	Includes Sex, State, more detailed Occupation
	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 8	Excludes Hours worked, includes Sex, Employed full-time, Employed part-time
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Sex
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO4	Includes Sex, State
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO5	Includes Sex, Age, Industry
2.6 Average hours worked in all jobs by Industry	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO6	Includes Sex, State, Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO7	Includes Sex, Age, Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO8	Includes Sex, State, Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO3	Includes State
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO5	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Industry
Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO6	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO9	Includes State, Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO7	Includes Age, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO8	Includes State, Status in employment, more detailed Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO9	Includes State, Industry
2.7 Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO3	Includes State, Industry
2.8 Actual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO4	Includes State, Status in employment
	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 9	
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 11	Includes Industry
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 12	Includes Occupation
	6291.0.55.003 spreadsheet table 13	Includes Status in employment
	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes Age, State
Usual hours worked in all jobs	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO3	Includes State, Age
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO4	Includes State, Status in employment
	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 10	
	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM3	Includes Age, State
	6291.0.55.001 data cube EM1	Includes State, Industry
	6291.0.55.003 data cube EM2	Includes Age, State, Hours worked
2.9 Full-time workers who worked less then 35 hours in all jobs		
Future employment expectations by whether been with current employer/business less/more than 12 months	6291.0.55.003 data cube EO2	Includes Future employment expectations, whether been with current employer/business less/more than 12 months, State, Age
2.11Public sector employees: state and territories	Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002)	
2.12Public sector employees: Industry	Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002)	
3.1 Unemployed persons: duration of unemployment by age	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes Age, median duration of employment
	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes median Duration of unemployment
3.2 Long-term unemployed	6291.0.55.001 spreadsheet table 14B	
	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM2	Excludes trend data, includes State, more detailed Duration of unemployment
3.3 Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by industry	6291.0.55.001 data cube UM3	Excludes trend data, includes State, Age
	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1	Excludes Industry of last job
	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1	Excludes Industry of last job
	Unemployed persons: reason for unemployment by occupation	6291.0.55.003 data cube UQ1

4.1 Underutilised labour: trend series	Labour Force Survey	Includes Underemployed workers, Underemployment rate, Underutilisation rate, Age, Sex
4.2 Underutilised labour: seasonally adjusted series	Labour Force Survey	Includes Underemployed workers, Underemployment rate, Underutilisation rate, Age, Sex
4.3 Underutilised labour by state and territories: trend	Labour Force Survey	Includes Underemployed workers, Underemployment rate, Underutilisation rate, Age, Sex, State
4.4 Underutilised labour by state and territories: seasonally adjusted	Labour Force Survey	Includes Underemployed workers, Underemployment rate, Underutilisation rate, Age, Sex, State
4.5 Underutilised labour by age: trend	Labour Force Survey	Includes Underemployed workers, Underemployment rate, Underutilisation rate, Age, Sex
4.6 Underemployed by industry and occupation	Labour Force Survey	Data available on request
4.7 Persons not in the labour force	6291.0.55.001 data cube NM1	
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[Labour force projections: 1999-2016](#)

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[Revisions to monthly labour force estimates](#)

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Related publications (Appendix)

APPENDIX 3 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Title	cat. no.	Frequency	Reference period
Labour force supplementary surveys			
Childhood Education and Care, Australia	4402.0	Irregular	Jun 2008 (Reissue)
Child Employment, Australia	6211.0	Irregular	Jun 2006
Education and Work, Australia	6227.0	Annual	May 2009
Employee Earnings, Benefits & Trade Union Membership, Australia	6310.0	Annual	Aug 2008
Forms of Employment, Australia	6359.0	Annual	Nov 2008
Job Search Experience, Australia	6222.0	Annual	Jul 2009
Labour Force Experience, Australia	6206.0	Biennial	Feb 2009
Labour Force Status & Other Characteristics of Recent Migrants, Australia	6250.0	Triennial	Nov 2007
Labour Mobility, Australia	6209.0	Biennial	Feb 2008
Locations of Work, Australia	6275.0	Irregular	Nov 2008
Multiple Jobholding, Australia(a)	6216.0	Discontinued	Aug 1997
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia	6220.0	Annual	Sep 2009
Retrenchment & Redundancy, Australia(b)	6266.0	Discontinued	Jul 2001
Underemployed Workers, Australia	6265.0	Annual	Sep 2009
Working Time Arrangements, Australia	6342.0	Triennial	Nov 2006
Multi purpose household surveys			
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia	6239.0	Biennial	Jul 2008 to Jun 2009
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia(c)	6238.0	Biennial	Jul 2008 to Jun 2009
Work-Related Injuries, Australia(d)	6324.0	Four-yearly	2005-06
Sub-annual labour surveys			
Average Weekly Earnings, Australia	6302.0	Quarterly	Nov 2009
Industrial Disputes, Australia	6321.0.55.001	Quarterly	Dec 2009
Job Vacancies, Australia	6354.0	Quarterly	May 2008
Labour Force, Australia	6202.0	Monthly	Feb 2010
Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	6224.0.55.001	Annual	Jun 2009
Labour Price Index, Australia	6345.0	Quarterly	Dec 2009
Wage & Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia	6248.0.55.001	Discontinued	Jun qtr 2007
Other labour surveys			
Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia	6248.0.55.002	Annual	2008-09
Employee Earnings & Hours, Australia	6306.0	Biennial	Aug 2008
Employer Training Expenditure & Practices, Australia	6362.0	Irregular	2001-02
Employment Arrangements, Retirement & Superannuation, Australia	6361.0	Irregular	Apr to Jul 2007 (reissue)
Labour Costs, Australia	6348.0.55.001	Irregular	2002-03
Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	6287.0	Annual	2007
Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs)			
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, CURF, 1994-1997	6286.0.30.001	Discontinued	1994-97
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns, 1994-1997: Expanded CURF	6286.0.55.001	Irregular	1994-97
Australians' Employment and Unemployment Patterns: Expanded CURF, Technical Paper	6286.0.55.002	Irregular	1994-97
Microdata: Childhood Education and Care, Expanded CURF, Australia	4402.0.55.001	Irregular	Jun 2008
Childhood Education and Care, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	4402.0.55.002	Irregular	Jun 2008
Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	6306.0.55.002	Irregular	May 2006
Microdata: Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Basic and Expanded CURF, Australia	6202.0.30.001	Biennial	Aug 2008
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Basic CURF, Technical Paper	6202.0.30.002	Biennial	Aug 2008
Labour Force Survey and Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia: Expanded CURF	6202.0.30.003	Biennial	Aug 2006
Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic and Expanded CURF	6202.0.30.004	Irregular	Feb 2008
Labour Force Survey and Labour Mobility, Australia: Basic and Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	6202.0.30.005	Irregular	Feb 2008
Microdata: Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation, Expanded CURF, Australia	6361.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr to Jul 2007
Microdata: Employee Earnings and Hours, Expanded CURF, Australia	6306.0.55.001	Irregular	May 2006
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Basic CURF, Technical manual	6278.0.55.001	Irregular	2005
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Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Expanded CURF, Technical Manual	6278.0.55.003	Irregular	2005
Survey of Education and Training, Australia, Expanded CURF	6278.0.55.004	Irregular	2005
Survey of Income and Housing - CURF, Technical Manual	6541.0	Irregular	2007-08

Information papers and other reference material				
	ABS Labour Market Statistics, Australia	6106.0.55.001	Irregular	2003
	Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	6290.0.55.001	Irregular	2009
	Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources & Methods	5216.0	Irregular	2000
	Changes to ABS Measures of Employee Remuneration	6313.0	Irregular	2006
	Changes to Labour Force Survey Products	6297.0	Irregular	2003
	Estimating Average Annual Hours Worked	1352.0.55.077	Irregular	Jun 2006
	Forthcoming Changes to Labour Forces Statistics	6292.0	Irregular	2007
	Improvements to Family Estimates from the Labour Force Survey	6224.0.55.002	Irregular	2008
	Labour Force Survey Sample Design	6269.0	Irregular	Nov 2007 (third edition)
	Labour Force Survey Standard Errors	6298.0	Irregular	2005
	Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube	6298.0.55.001	Irregular	Oct 2009
	Labour Price Index: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6351.0.55.001	Irregular	2004
	Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources & Methods	6102.0.55.001	Irregular	Apr 2007
	Labour Statistics News	6106.0	Biannual	Feb 2010
	Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey	6232.0	Irregular	2004
Other publications				
	Australian Economic Indicators	1350.0	Monthly	Apr 2010
	Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure & Product	5206.0	Quarterly	Dec 2009
	Australian Social Trends	4102.0	Quarterly	Mar 2010
	Australian System of National Accounts	5204.0	Annual	2008-09
	Australians' Employment & Unemployment Patterns	6286.0	Discontinued	1994-96
	Business Indicators, Australia	5676.0	Quarterly	Dec 2009
	Census of Population & Housing: Selected Education & Labour Force Characteristics, Australia	2017.0	Irregular	2001
	Education & Training Indicators, Australia	4230.0	Irregular	2002
	General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia	4159.0	Irregular	2006
	Government Benefits, Taxes & Household Income, Australia	6537.0	Irregular	2003-04
	Household Income & Income Distribution, Australia	6523.0	Biennial	2007-08
	Measures of Australia's Progress	1370.0	Irregular	2006 (reissue)
	Regional Wage & Salary Earner Statistics, Australia	5673.0.55.001	Irregular	2003-04
	Superannuation: Coverage & Financial Characteristics, Australia	6360.0	Irregular	2000
	Voluntary Work, Australia	4441.0	Irregular	2006

(a) Related data available from Labour Mobility.

(b) Previously conducted as a labour force supplementary survey until 1997, data now collected as part of the Multi Purpose Household Survey.

(c) Previously conducted as a labour force supplementary survey in 2000, data now collected as part of the Multi Purpose Household Survey.

(d) The quarterly survey of Employment and Earnings, Public Sector has been replaced with an annual survey, commencing with the 2007-08 reference year. As a result, the June quarter 2007 was the final issue of Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0.55.001). Data from the annual survey are released in Employment and Earnings, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0.55.002).

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6105.0 Table 2. Employment type 1994-2008 is updated on an annual basis. It was last updated in the January 2010 issue of 6105.0.